DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW TRADE RELA-TIONS-MAGNICENT RESULTS ALREADY ACHIEVED PARTISAN HOSTILITY FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

(BY TRIGRAPH TO THE TRICENE.) Washington, J. 28.—The practical working of the ciprocity legistion of the last Congress was made deciprocity legistion of the last Congress was made the subject of a interesting debate in the Senate tolay, Mr. Hap starting the discussion with a striking speech on th results obtained so far by the State De er the terms of the reciprocity class the McKings law. Mr. Hale introduced recently a resolution squesting the President to send to the Sen-ate copies of all the agreements made with other coun-tries for reciprocal trade advantages and asking also for any statistics which might be available, showing the offect of these arrangements on the trade and commerce of the United States. This resolution was called up to-day, and the senior Maine Senator took advantage the opportunity to review concisely and pointedly ory of the reciprocity project and call attention to the great commercial and political advantages which have already been secured to this country through the sagacious and practical provisions of the Aldrich amendment. The reciprocity treaties with Brazil, Spain, San Domingo, the British West Indies and Germany were taken up in turn and nented on tersely and vigorously, and great credit cess it has met with in negotiations which had been so freely condemned as likely to prove barren and fanciful by all hostile critics of the McKinley law.

As a clear and forcible review of the work done under reciprocity legislation, Mr. Hale's speech will excite general interest and prove of permanent value. When "The Record" it will exhibit in tabular form the trade exchanges, so far as they could be obtained under the new reciprocity treaties. The speech at tracted general affention when it was delivered in the enate to-day, and led to a running debate in which half a dozen other Senators participated. RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

The answer to the resolution offered by me in the enate a few days since, and which has just been read, ill furnish the information called for more in detail than can be known at present; but I have already sed myself of information and facts sufficient, I believe, to justify me in setting forth something of the history of the reciprocity movement, the helping hand it has received, and the delays and hindrances which have been put in its pathway in certain quarters, and the tangible results up to the present time.

uching this last, it must be borne in mind that the oldest treaty or agreement for reciprocity, under Secion 3 of the McKinley act, has been in force but nine nonths, and that the treaties or agreements following ave some of them but just passed into actual opera-

The desire for extended trade, through the agency of redprocity treaties, between the United States and her sister mations and dependencies of the American hemisphere, has moved in the minds of practical statesmen in the United States for many years. Different Administrations had made essays in this direction. General Garfield, President Arthur and others had looked with impatience upon the spectacle of a rapidly in creasing trade and commerce among the nations of Central and South America, in which we had little part; but no way had been devised through which our trade with these peoples could be augmented till near the costing days of the first session of the List Confress. On the 2d of september, 1830, I chief up the original reciprocity amendment to the Tariff bill, which was then under discussion, which I had introduced on the 19th of June previous, and which had been referred to the Committee on Finance. The amendment had been prepared at the State Department, and reads as follows: n. The desire for extended trade, through the agency of prepared at the State Department, and reads as lows:

And the President of the United States is hereby authorized, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and epen to all products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export dutie and other taxes, flour, cornmeal, and other seed oil, rice, and other provisions, including all art cles of 'lumber, furniture, and all other articles of wood, egricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanat machinery, structural steel and from steel rails, loc notives, reliway cars and supplies, street cars, refined setroleum, or such other products of the United States as

may be agreed upon.

It undoubtedly covered the plan which the State Department and the Administration had in view to attain practical reciprocity.

The amendment gave rise to extended discussion, was carefully considered in the Committee on Finance, which later in the session reported the reciprocity feature in what is known as the Adrich amendment, which, on the 9th day of September, was adopted by the Senate and made a part of the Tariff act, being the third section of that act.

ATTITUDE OF THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES. The vote of the Senate showed that already one of the great National parties was found in substantial nanimity in favor of the scheme, while the other was arrayed in solid phalanx against it. That it may be seen how marked this line of difference was drawn, I give the list of yeas and nays in the Senate upon the adoption of the amendment:

Power, Quay, Sanders, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Squire, Stewart, Steckbridge, Teller, Wa-hburn, Wilson, Iowa. Aldrich, Allen. Allison. Cameron, Casev. Chandler, Hawley. Hiscock, Hoar. Harry, Hackbu Blodgett Butler, Edmunds,

Fourts, Facilities, Gilbent, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones, Ark., Morgan, Pasco.

MR. HALE ON ECIPROCITY.

Of the Central and South American nations as a reason for lowering their tariff upon our products and giving a valuable portion of their revenues.

THE MAINE SENATOR PEAKS ON HIS RESOLUTION INQUIRY.

IN THE MAINE SENATOR PEAKS ON HIS RESOLUTION INQUIRY.

IN THE MAINE SENATOR PEAKS ON HIS RESOLUTION INQUIRY.

In the first attempts at negotiation the President and the secretary of state found themselves hampered and planetered by the position of the opposition prest throughout the country. It was alieged by these newspapers that this power would never be carried into effect, that no President would venture to reimpose duties on coffee, sugar, and other articles after the Cuban flour market, and the newspapers chalmed that no foreign nation would whent-grower and miller has been in effect destroyed.

greatest of all, had given up and we sought to accurb in giving up any of these had we sought to accurb any advantages with the countries producing the articles in return. Their impositions upon or products had continued as great as ever, and in son cases had been increased. The time had now con when we were to try to retrace our steps and g-back some of the advantages which we had so blind

RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRAZIL

The first country approached was Brazil. For the ten years preceding the year of Brazil's goods and products \$502,547,258, and had sent back only \$33,432,557. The balance of more than \$400,000,000 against us had been paid to Brazil in money which had gone to purchase English, French and German products which the Brazilians needed, and which we ought to have sent to them instead of the gold which they made us pay.

The chief products of Brazil sent to us are coffee, rubber, hides and sugar. The first three have for years been admitted free, and the Tariff act which had just been passed had practically placed sugar on the free list, thus letting in the chire product of Brazil free of duty.

The reverse side of this was not a pleasing thing for our negotiators to contemplate. Brazil imposed a heavy duty upon almost every one of our products, and ever since the duty on coffee was removed, in 1872, the United States, through its Ministers to Brazil, has tried to obtain some concessions to American products from the Government of Brazil, as compensation for the free admission of coffee from that conarry. Nothing came of this till the passage of the Tariff act of October, 1800. The power conferred upon the President to reImpose duties on coffee, sugar and hides brought the Brazilan Government at once to a sense of the marked difference in the tariff conditions of the two countries, and speedy progress was made to a red-prodity arrangement, by which Brazil gave free

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH CUEA-

The next country with which negotiations were opened under Section 3 of the Tariff act, was Spain, with a view to increasing our trade with the calonial Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. At once the powerful effect of the reciprocity provision of the lariff was made apparent. For the past twenty years our trade relations with Cuba have been more unsatisfactory than with any foreign country. Our commerce has been subjected to annoyance and embarra-sment in entering the ports of the island, causing delay and expense to our exported articles. Not a month has passed that complaints have not ari en where Ameri-

black problems. Beason, Holekhurn, Foreign and the problems of the bland (careing debared problems). For each of the bland (careing debared problems) and the problems of the bland (careing debared problems). The problems of the bland (careing debared problems) and the problems of the bland (careing debared problems) and the problems of the bland (careing debared problems) and the problems of the bland (careing debared problems) and the problems of the proble

but all this dispression when the was seen by the people that was comprehended in the scheme was an increased trade with countroe the scheme was an increased trade with countroe that articles we can amountactories, which our southern sider nations need and which they cannot protection, and broaders the feld of the American laborer by opening new markets for his products, to be paid for in articles which an every compete which articles which can never compete which early the products, and the paid for the articles which an every compete which are the position was downed and in the Chamber at the other end of the Capitol, and, except in the Democratic part of the Capitol, and, except in the Democratic part of the Capitol, and except in the Democratic part of the Capitol, and except in the Democratic part of the Capitol, and except in the Democratic part of the Capitol, and except in the Democratic part of the Capitol, and except in the Democratic part of the Capitol, and except in the Democratic part of the McKinky bill, which lept it front peaces in the capitol is storm of the Capitol and the whole are the capitol in the capitol is the capitol in the capitol is passage. The great merits of other parts of the McKinky bill would have sund the state Department by Section 3 of the Tariff act, to reimpose dules up the situation which the Administration and the state Department by Section 3 of the Tariff act, to reimpose dules upon certain articles, the Tariff act, to reimpose dules upon the products of the Capitol, was the leverage under which texts the parts of the bill.

The power given to the President by Section 3 of the Tariff act, to reimpose dules upon extend in the Capitol is a section of the section of points of the products of the covernment were to one the bill.

The power given to the President by Section 3 of the Tariff act, to reimpose dules upon certain articles, the covernmen

equivalent to probabilion, and practically drove American flour from the Cuban market.

If Senators will examine the new reciprocity treaty negotiated with Spain they will see that, under the member of a reimposition of the segar duties, Spain agreed to admit American flour at a duty of \$1 per 100 kilograms, which is about 50 cents a barrel, with this small duty, the cheapness of American flour, and the advantage in freights, by nearness of the market, give to this country a complete monopoly of the Cuban flour market, and the industry of the Spanish whent-grower and miller has been in effect destroyed.

The added trade that we have gained with Cuba alone in this would prove the windom of the reciprocity.

the measure was a partisan one and part of an offensive tariff act, which, on the first change of parties, would be repealed. It was also contended that the measure was unconstitutional in conferring legislative power upon the President for the imposition of taxes in his own discretion.

Evidences appeared showing clearly that the leaders of the Democratic party had become alarmed at the growing pepularity with the people of the reciprocity plan, boar of distinguished liepablican partentage, and adopted, at last, by the Republican party in general, and were determined to behittle it and deride it and to drive it from its lodgment in the good will of the people. Democratic bewspapers denounced it everywhere as an impracticable sham, and wherever Democratic authority was leard from it carried with it a sneer arainst the measure.

The senator from New-York, who has lately entered his Chamber as a member of this body, and who has brought to his party as his credential of leadership upon the other side the trophy of a great state, chained and gagred and despoiled of her political rights, paused for a moment in his work of spoliation to declare in the Democratic state Convention of New-York, which assembled in saratoga on the 16th of september last to do his will and to register his decree, that the Democratic party of the State of New-York.

RECIPROCITY WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

The next reciprocity arrangement was made with the a commercial and political aspect it was important that it should be included in the scope of these new tion of this arrangement will bring this Republic

nervial and political view. By means of reciprocity relaties already negotiated with Austria, Italy, Switzerattes already fregonated with Austria, Italy, Switzer and and Reigium, the products of those countries we been given great advantage in the German arkets, and the competition between these especially astria and Hungary, with our own products is close this treaty we have obtained a reduction of duty a very important list of our agricultural products, is shown by a schedule which I here submit. One immediate effect of the reciprocity provision the Tariff act, so far as Germany is concerned, in a move given in the Product.

After the Instance of Initish diplomacy every point was taken and every argument of cred against negligible to treaty, but the demand of the planters become so strong, enforced by representative which they sent from the different islands to Weshington, that the home Government sleided, and it two treaties, one covering Jamaica and the second the citier colonies, all the advantages which had been gained with other countries were conceded by the British Government in her colonies.

Tinder the tariffs which Great Britain had arranged for her colonies, Jamaica for instance, while the products of the Install States imported into that Island only amounted to 31 per cent of the total limports of the Island, these products from the United States vielded 45 per cent of the customs revenues of the colony; and further, that the average rate of duty on United States imports was 26 1.3 per cent, while the average rate of duties on imports from other countries was only 16 per cent. Up to the passage of the reciprocity feature of the total of Island Great Britain had so manipulated the farieff of Island Great Britain had so manipulated the farieff of Island Great Britain had so manipulated the farieff of Island Great Britain had so manipulated the farieff of Islandica that, while we were furnishing the smaller share of the revenue.

The trade and tariff with Triandal disclose the same condition. Under the old rates of duty, waver the imports from the United States amounted to only 23 1.2 per cent of the cutter importation, the duties from those products amounted to 45 per cent of the total customs revenues. The average rate of duties importations revenues, the average rate of duties from those products was 25 1.2 per cent, while upon other countries the corresponding rates were only 11 1.2 per cent.

These facts, brought out by investigation, enabled our negotiators to convince the British Government that the lariffs of their colonies evening to mean products anothed to the revenue.

When the duties Congress had conferred pow

PENDING TREATIES ENDANGERED BY PARTISAN HOSTILITY.

The good work, Mr. President, is by no means com-pleted. Negotiations are pending with other Central and South American republics, which can only be him dered from preducing the same results as in other countries by the hostility of the opposition to the entire measure. This hostility has already shown itself at the other end of the Capitol, and, if the policy darted there is followed here, we shall soon listen to senators upon the other side of the chamber fulnimating against reciprocity, and threatening that, if any added power is given to them, the repeal of the entire McKinley bill, including the reciprocity provision, will

extent of this broad land. There is no farmer, no manufacturer, no influer, no laborer, who is not interested in its success and its maintenance as a part of our system of foreign trade, and when, at last, it has become incorporated and accepted as a part of our National policy we may look to see our Democratic brethren flocking to its support, and, trusting to that shot memory which is said to be common to all peoples, claiming to be the author and finisher of this great achievement.

claiming to be the author and imisser of this great
action
states
to not duty.

Mr. Wance remarked that the drift of Mr. Hale's
speech and of Mr. Allison's reply to Mr. McPherson's
rein and 50

Rico
opean
ds.

It is a speech and of Mr. Allison's reply to Mr. McPherson's
rein and 50

Rico
opean
ds.

It is a speech and of Mr. Allison's reply to Mr. McPherson's
rein and been in the direction of the blessings of free and
unrestricted trade. He thanked heaven that there
was hope for the country when the truth began to
crop out through crevices of that kind.

Mr. Allison refrected that Mr. Vance was mable to
draw the distinction between an article like sugar
disported to the extent of almost the entire consumption of the country and other articles produced al
most entirely in the United States. The purport of
his (Mr. Allison's) remark was not specially to reinforce the free-trade theories of the Senator from

Semior's prefered friends, the manufacturers,
Mr. Vest took the floor on Mr. Hale's resolution,
which went over without action.

## MR. REED ON THE RULES.

The fourth reciprocity arrangement concluded was HE SHOWS THE WEAKNESS OF THE DEMO-CRATIC CHANGES.

> THE SIXTY MINUTE, MORNING HOUR-DEMO CRATIC RESPONDIBILITY FOR ACTION. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNES

Washington, Jan. 28.-The House devoted and ut coming to a final conclusion. Messrs, McMilsed rules, and Mr. Reed closed the debate for the

note tongs because you have been prevented by someholy. But that excuse, thank Heaven, will never again be open to the House of Representatives and if there is anything that makes me produce than another of the House of Representatives of the List Contress it is that first. Confidence, you are one in the open, and you are responsible not only for what hoppens, but for what does not happen.

(Applause)
Mr. Catchings followed Mr. Reed and repeated the Mr. Catchings followed Mr. Reed and repeated the published statement that the speaker of the last House had, in counting a quorum, sent to the clark rooms and included in his count gentlemen whose hat were upon the several mooks. He was interruped by Mr. Reed with the declaration that that was only one of the lies that the country Had been asked to believe. The rules were then taken up by paragraphs and various amendments were proposed, but were lost. An amendment giving the Committee on the District Columbia jurisdiction over District Appropriation offs was under discussion when the House adjournest.

MONUMENTS TO BE RECOMMENDED TO THE

HOUSE. Washington, Jan. 28. The House Committee on the Library to day agreed to report favorably bills appropriating \$20,000 to purchase certain manuscript papers and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson; \$100,000 for a monument to the memory of the victims of the prison-ships at Fort Greene, Brooklyn; \$15.451 is complete and dedicate the monument com-memorating the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; #25,000 for a monument at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, com-memorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the battle of Lake Erie; \$25,000 for the preservation of the grave of General Duniel Morgan, at Wischester, Va., and the erection of a monument; \$25,000 for a monument to William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of President Barrison, at North Bend, Ohio; \$25,000 for a monument to Major-teneral I-raal Putnam, at Washington; \$25,000 for a monument to Major-teneral Nathaniel Greene, at Guilford Court House, N. C.

GENERAL RAUM'S PENSION ESTIMATES. Washington, Jan. 28.—General Ranm, the Commissioner of Pensions, to day gave some interesting estimates to the pension appropriation sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee. He said that there would be some increase necessary in the Pension Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year over the the Hance Appropriations Committees. He said that there would be some increase necessary in the Pension Appropriation bill for the next Blead year over the appropriated in the law for the current facal appropriated in the law for the current facal appropriated in the law for the current facal beau manufacturers representing the Wool Consumers. The Manufacturers is the short section of the present Congress. He did not think first maximum word exceed gliol,100,000 a year the short section of the present Congress. He did not think first maximum word reached the stiff maximum word exceed gliol,100,000 a year the short section of the present Congress. He did not think first maximum word reached the stiff maximum word reached the stiff maximum word reached the proposed of the strength of the short section of the present Congress. He did not think first maximum word reached the stiff maximum word reached the proposed of the strength of the short section of the present Congress. He did not think first maximum word reached gliol,100,000 a year and the short section of the present Congress. He did not think first maximum word reached flowing the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section of the present Congress. He did not the short section to wool. The act has therefore, the short section of the present Congress and the presen

lector: J. Converse Smith, Special Treasury Agent, and Nicholas Sorrensky, was this morning adjourned to February 4. Smith started for Boston to-day.

THE LA ABRA BILL GOES OVER. AN OBJECTION AS TO THE POWER OF THE COURT

TO SETTLE THE CLAIMS. Washington, Jan. 28.-The Mexican award bill (as to the La Abra claim) was taken up as the unfinished inued his argument in its support and congratulated the before to-day's adjournment.

After Mr. Morgan had closed his argument Mr. Dolph proposed that the vote be taken on the with the condition that the vote shall first be taken (without discussion) on the Weil bill and then on the

Mr. Vilas, however, gave notice that he had some amendments to offer at the proper time. His amendments would be to the effect (he said) that the suit which was to be instituted in the Court of Claims (with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court) should | road train be a submission that was to result in a final judgment the honor of the United States were made the subject

of such an inquiry as would set it at rest.

Mr. Hoar expressed his objection to the third section (allowing an appeal to the supreme Court) and argued in favor of his amendment to strike out that section. His criticism of the section was that it did not undertake to authorize the supreme Court to settle legal and equitable rights now existing, but authorto do what it thought equitable and just. He thought it safer and better to leave the question to the decision of the Court of Claims, on which Congress could impose a duty at any time, and not embarrass it by an appeal to the supreme Court, Mr. Morgan combased Mr. Hoar's position, and de

fended the bill as reported by the Committee on Foreign Mr. Chilton suggested the question whether, if the Supreme Court decided that an appeal to it did not the remedy provided for by the bill might not fall to the ground. It seemed to him that if such a con-

struction could be given to it, such language should be used in the law as to guard against it. Mr. Morgan argued that under the Constitution Congress had the plenary power to say what appeals the Supreme Court should take cognizance of, and he thought it infinitely safer that an appeal should be provided for in the bill than to allow the objection to be made (particularly after such a discussion) that Congress had taken away the right of appeal.

The whole matter went over without action, and the

PLANNING THEIR ATTACK ON THE TARIFF. Washington, Jan. 28.—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to-day conferred again at some length on the method of procedure to be pursued in the presentation of tariff reform tills to the House. The only result arrived at was that the committee should proceed cautiously in the presentation of bills, and that all passible evidence is to the effect of existing legislation and the probable effect of proposed legislation should be obtained and duly considered before the final action of the Demoit goes I was going to say to the Tombs of but that is not musty enough for the place bills to be reported. No vote was taken and no attempt made to reach an agreement with reference to attacking the clauses of the McKinley act in detail or in one general measure. Erastus Wiman and Professor Goodwin Smith, of Canada, called on Cl man springer, of the Ways and Means Committee. They said that they were prepared to present many facts and figures on the subject of commercial union and reciprocity with Canada.

> FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE SWEATING SYSTEM. Washington, Jan. 28.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred the resolution offered in the House by Mr. Hour, of Massa chusetts, for an investigation of the so-called "sweating system of tenement-house labor," has determined to report to the full committee that in its judgment such an investigation ought to be held.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL MEETING:

The annual meeting of the American Tob pany was held on Wednesday at the company's offices in Newark, N. J., under the laws of which state the company is organized. The old officers were elected with the exception of some few changes and additions

Now that the theory and methods of the American Tobacco Company are becoming better known to dealers and purchasers, that old and unfounded objection to tobacco trust, as it was sometimes erroneously styled pure and simple, carrying on a vast business in the most intelligent, liberal and progressive manner. the sterinally prespersors. You want also to strike down the sterior down and the strike down all trusts you want to redeem this country, and make this a great, a glorious people, such as you are too and make this a great, a glorious people, such as you are too and make this a great, a glorious people, such as you are too and you do not want defiberately to refuse yourselves an opportunity. But under those proposed rules you do not want defiberately to refuse yourselves are portunity. But under those proposed rules you do not want defiberately to refuse yourselves are perfectly the first object of a genume trust; but, furthermore, no trust tactes have been pursued in the sand you may become tovisible (Laughters). Perhaps you think that by hiding your head in the sand you may become tovisible (Laughters). Perhaps you think that by hiding your head in the sand you may become tovisible (Laughters). Perhaps you think that by initial States, as you have been going to the propie of the tinited States, as you have been going and wain, with the decaration the price of the suddent of its business. The want to be looked over and began cursing, and was abusive.

He came to the extinct when the next morning. Dr. Fitzpatrick responded, but the next mornin insiders may reap immense benefits. This system has been pursued by well-known trusts, and is in direct opposition to the conduct and policy of affairs as carried on in the business of the American Tobacco

Company.

The tendency of this age is toward consolidation and centralization, and the tobacco and cigarette manuiccurrent have simply followed the drift of points po-icy. To use a familiar simile, a trust is a despotism, like Russia, while the American Tobacco Company is a gigantic industrial corporation, with nearly a thousand suckholders, employing thousands of operators, who, in their turn, support more thousands depending on them, and is, in reality, a republic, like the United States.

some figures were presented at this meeting, which some figures were presented at this meeting, which show the large interests involved, and give some slight idea of the employment this company gives to a large number of people who are pold high wages, while at the came time the stockholders who provide the capital by which the business is carried on, receive a fair and reasonable dividend. It is indoubtedly true that a great many people who have become dissatished with the railroad securities. Western margings and other forms of investing in, which are liable to either sudden market changes or absolute depreciation, are following the lead that was set many years are in England, by investing in the stocks and bonds of the large industrial corporations, for two reasons; one, hey obtain a security virtuality equivalent to the best railroad stocks at a slightly higher rate of interest, and where these companies have been formed and are conducted on strict ouslices principles, they have a better inv-stimet; another reason is in reality the fact that these large industrial corporations are in many cases virtually co-operative. That is to say, as in the case of this contraint, that is to say, as in the case of this contraint, that is to say, as in the case of this contraint, that is to say, as in the case of this contraint, that is to say, as in the case of this contraint, the fact that these large industrial corporations are not many appaid agents. These corporations are destined within the routern and are thus enlisted as so many appaid agents. These corporations are destined within the next few years undoubtedly to become not only more popular, but general throughout are faired within the same way that they are in Europe to-day, in the same way that they are in Europe to-day, where most of the large public works and great commercial undertakings are conducted by industrial corporations. show the large interests involved, and give some slight

PETITIONING FOR PREE WOOL.

## HE DIED IN OPEN COURT

STRANGE FATALITY AMONG PUBLIC M

more recent one of Judge Knapp, who expired whild scatted upon the judicial bench, musters from the graves the memory of an army of public men who have died in

Grand Pacific Hotel.

Secretary Windom died while speaking at a banquet. Senator Beck dropped insensible in the Potomac De ming. Senator Tom Corwin expired at a reception with Samuel P. Chase, Ben Wade, Senat

train, mator Charles Sumner, Massachusett's pride, died mly, working fathfully to the hour of his death, mator Samon Cameron feets the mysterious ercepting ralysis and falls in the arms of his friends, linen P. Chase passed away pracefully watte seated seask with his pen in his faund. en-fresident. Wilson died after emerging from the le bathroom.

creased demand for labor. Neither is it true that no barm has

cost of wool, as compared with prices in Europe, has breed the use of cotton and other adulterants to a great and unusual extent; and, secondly, if woolien good not advanced they might have been lower but for the

CONDEMNED BY A CORONER'S JURY.

AMBULANCE SURGEONS DECLARED NEGLIGENT IN THE ALMSBLAD CASE.

Coroner Levy began yesterday morning an investigation regarding the death of Wilfrid Almsblad, the swedish sailor, who died in Bellevue Hospital last Friday night. Almsblad was employed on the Ward Line steamer Yucatan, and lived at No. 479 Union-st. Brooklyn. On Thursday, a week ago, he and a com-panion went ashore. When they returned to the ship oth men were drunk. Almsblad fell through an open hatchway, a distance of seventeen feet, and his co panion was fished out of the river. When Almsblad was discovered by some of the steamer's crew he was bleeding and insensible. He was carried to the whart and an ambulance was summoned. Dr. Stone, at-tached to the Chambers Street Hospital, responded. Dr. Stone gave the man a hasty examination, and celined to take him. The almost lifeless form of the sailor was then taken to the Old Slip station.

sergeant schrier was at the desk. As soon as he examined the suffering man, he was satisfied the man and a fractured skull, and rang for an ambulance, surgeon Charles B. Fitzpatrick responded. at Almsblad for a minute then said it was only a "drunk," and drove off.

Dr. Fitzgerald responded again. Again he said it was only a "drunk" and refused to take Almsbind who later died from a fracture of the shull. Yester to the terrible fracture which the man had received then the case was reported to him he had the amo'clock, he telegraphed for the ambulance, con Fitzpatrick bandaged the man's head but declined to remove him, declaring that it was simply a case Sergeant McDermott testified that he was in charge

of the station when the ambalance call was sent out the next morning. Dr. Pitzpatrick responded, but

he would take care of him. Ambulance Surgeon Fitzpatrick testified to answer ing the two calls for an ambulance at the Old Slip station, one on the night of January 21 and the other on the next morning. He examined Almsblad carefully and had him brought out in the front room to the light. He washed the man's face with some warm water. After the blood was removed, he found an abrasion about one ball an inch square on the left side of the nose. He made a careful examination, but found nothing that led him to believe that the man's condition was serious. Almsblad abused him and swore while he was being examined. His reason for refusing to take Almsblad to the hospital was that he did

not think he was a hospital case.

The jury, after deliberating about half an hour, returned with the following vertice: "We find that Wilfrid Almsblad came to his death on January 22. Wiffin Amsona Can 17502, in Bellevne Hospital, in consequence of injuries received by falling down into the hold of a vessel at Pier 16, East River, on January 21, 1892. We find that although the Police authorities did their entire duty in this case by calling an ambulance three times, great negligence and carelessness were displayed by the surgeons of Chambers Street Hospital in their treatment of this case; especially in their repeated refusals to take the injured man to the hospital. We recom-mend that in cases where there is any doubt whether an injured person is suffering from alcoholism or not, the same should, under all circumstances, be taken to a boostlat for therough examination;

ACCUSED BY HIS FORMER EMPLOYER.

James D. Hallen was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective-Sergeant Trainer, charged with conspiracy, on the complaint of William G. Jones, president of the United the compaint of William G. Jones, president of the United States Commercial Collecting Agency. It is said that he conspired to cause Jones's arrest on February 25, 1880, on a charge of stealing 887 51. William Angell, a former employe, charged that Jones did not turn over all the proceeds of a collection made for him. Police Justice Gorman dismissed the case. Jones brought a civil suit acainst Angell, and got iffigment for \$15,000. Jones says that he found Hallen had been indicted for forgery and grand larceny in Albany, and also had stelen from him while he was in his employ. He discharged Hallen, and a number of indictments for larceny were found against him, as well as one for forgery in the Meyers divorce case. In revenge Hallen was to a rival concern and engaged to rain his business, and got Angell to have him arcested. The District Attorney failed to bring the cases against Hallen to trial. The new indictment was found yesterday. The defendant's wife, Mrs. Cella E. Hallen, of No. 102 Waverly Place, went on his bond in the sum of